

GRAND JURY FAVORABLY IMPRESSED BY BRANDT

Constant Fire of Questions by Every Member of Body Fails to Shake Story.

TO TESTIFY AGAIN TO-DAY

Then Inquiry of a Month Into Conspiracy Charge Will End Unless Schiff and Gans Can Be Heard.

Folke E. Brandt went before the grand jury yesterday and sustained the fire of the twenty-three jurors. District Attorney Whitman and Assistant District Attorney Moss for more than two hours. At the end of the session it was evident that he had made a favorable impression on his inquirers. Before the jurors dispersed for the day extra precautions were taken to preserve the secrecy of the grand jury room. The jurors themselves took another oath of secrecy, while Brandt was sworn to secrecy again after his testimony was finished for the day, and even Mr. Whitman and Mr. Moss were called upon to join in the general promise.

The grand jury felt that the climax of their investigation was reached in the calling of Brandt. They had spent a month in delving into the conspiracy charges. They were now to hear from Brandt what he had understood to be the meaning of the proceedings at the time he was arrested, indicted, convicted and sentenced. Each of the twenty-three men on the grand jury took part in examining the witness. He was subjected to a constant fire of question and cross-question on every statement he made, and in addition to the questions of the jurors they had the assistance of the trained examination of District Attorney Whitman and his chief assistant, Frank Moss.

So close and careful was the examination that with more than two hours in the grand jury room he was not able to finish his story. He will be before the grand jury again this afternoon, and it is uncertain if he will be through in time to-day for another witness to be heard, though it is hoped that ex-inspector McLaughlin may also testify this afternoon.

Now as to Schiff and Gans.

There will then remain of prime importance as witnesses Mortimer L. Schiff and Howard S. Gans, if they can be heard. The grand jury is more than ever anxious to examine them in the light of the evidence given by Brandt yesterday. The jurors want their explanations of many points in Brandt's testimony, in which he could not be shaken though a hundred questions were hurled at him, and the attack was returned to time and again.

But there is grave doubt if Schiff and Gans can be heard. It is practically decided that the grand jury will ask instructions from Judge Crain, but the District Attorney has said positively that he will have no part of the responsibility of instructions that Schiff and Gans will not receive immunity, if they are allowed to testify, and it is understood from Judge Crain's friends that he hesitates to assume the sole responsibility of instructing the jurors to call Schiff and Gans. In the event of a failure to receive positive instructions from the court it is considered probable that the grand jury will vote against calling the banker and his lawyer and will be compelled to go to its work of making its report without the testimony of the men it is so anxious to hear.

As a groundwork for their examination yesterday the grand jury felt that it was of chief importance that they should hear from Brandt his own story of the reasons for his presence in the Schiff house on the night of March 3, 1907. Rumor has been rife, and Governor Dix and counsel for Mr. Schiff have more than broadly hinted at the story Brandt is said to have told since his imprisonment. While this story is no part of the conspiracy charges, the grand jury felt that it might furnish the reason for the conspiracy, if one existed.

Seal of Secrecy Demanded.

It was after hearing this story again repeated—the tale that Brandt had entered the house by means of a key furnished by an inmate of the house, that he had gone there with no thought of burglary and had not expected to see Mr. Schiff—it was after Brandt had remained unshaken in his story under the examination of every man on the jury—that the renewed and double seal of secrecy was demanded.

From there Brandt went on with his story dealing directly with the conspiracy charges. And in this part of his testimony the grand jury were his accounts of his conferences with Mr. Gans in the office of Mr. Schiff on March 11, 1907. Despite Gans's reiterated declarations that he visited Brandt only once in the Tombs, and despite the repetition again and again of the question regarding this feature to the witness, he could not be turned from his story of the three visits of Gans to him in the Tombs and the result upon his conduct of those visits.

Brandt persisted in declaring that he understood all that took place from the day of his visit to the office of Mr. Schiff to the day of his sentence to be part of a plan by which he was to return to Sweden with the money with which to set himself up in business.

He told of his talk of nearly an hour's duration with Schiff on the night of March 6, the gift of \$50 and the appointment to go to Schiff's office on March 11. There, he said, he first saw Schiff, Gans and Rogers, the Pinkerton detective. Doctors MacDonald and Mahon, the alienists, he said, came in afterward. Brandt said Schiff told him he was going to help him and send him to Sweden with a sum of money to go into business.

Signs "Confession" in Office.

When he signed the so-called confession in Schiff's office, he thought he was signing a paper that was part of the

Tiny Strip of Steel Between Riders and Death.

In the making of rails for the equipment of this country's many traffic lines, defects, due often to over-great haste in the process, creep in at times, and casualties may result. An interesting article on this subject will appear in

Next Sunday's Tribune.

WOMAN KILLS A WOMAN

Says Victim, 56, Ten Years Her Senior, Ruined Life.

NO WARNING OF INTENT

Two Concerned in Lynn Tragedy Long Were Friends and Neighbors.

Lynn, Mass., March 6.—Walking up to her friend and neighbor, Mrs. Florence Ingalls, fifty-six years old, on the street to-night, Mrs. Jessie Chapman, forty-six years old, pulled a revolver from a handbag and killed Mrs. Ingalls almost instantly, six bullets entering her body. Mrs. Chapman was arrested and admitted the shooting.

Mrs. Chapman, who is the wife of Charles S. Chapman, a shoe worker, lives on Fair Oaks avenue, off the victim, the wife of a special officer, Charles Ingalls, resided almost directly across the street. The two had been friends for several years and had never had any serious quarrels, so far as is known.

Two small boys who witnessed the shooting said Mrs. Ingalls was walking along the street and was apparently unconscious of the presence of Mrs. Chapman until the latter woman stepped up behind her and, touching her on the arm, exclaimed:

"Are you Mrs. Ingalls?"

Turning quickly, Mrs. Ingalls recognized her neighbor in the dim light, but before she could speak Mrs. Chapman drew a revolver from her handbag and fired six shots. Every one of them took effect in the body of Mrs. Ingalls and she fell dead.

Without turning to look at the body Mrs. Chapman fled to the home of another friend, Mrs. Kate Eaton. She was found there later by a policeman and confessed to the shooting. When asked for an explanation of her act Mrs. Chapman at first, according to the police, said:

"She ruined my life."

When pressed for further details, she replied:

"My husband was not to blame at all."

The dead woman was the mother of three boys, one of whom is blind. Mrs. Chapman has no children.

LAYS 3 EGGS IN 28 HOURS

Barred Plymouth Rock Said to Have World's Record.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Abington, Mass., March 6.—The goose that laid the golden eggs is the only kind of an egg layer which of late has been a farmer of this town. Will admit anything of this town. Will admit anything of this town. Will admit anything of this town.

Hubbard always thought well of the Barred Plymouth Rock hen, anyway. She has been laying eggs right along during the cold weather, while the other hens have been doing nothing except laying back. As a result he has been favoring the Barred Plymouth Rock.

"The pesky creature appreciated it," declares Hubbard. And in proof of his claim he exhibits three perfect eggs which he swears the hen laid in twenty-eight hours.

"It's a world's record, and I'll match her against the world," he says.

SUFFRAGETTES BEWARE!

Doing Housework Justifies a Man Getting Drunk, Rules Judge.

Chicago, March 6.—If a man is forced to do housework he is justified in drinking and seeking to forget his troubles, decided Municipal Judge Scully here to-day.

Burt Hankin was arraigned before the court on a charge of disorderly conduct. He admitted having been intoxicated, but he said the circumstances under which he took to drink were extenuating.

"For some time I've been taking care of my house and cooking meals for my wife and myself," he said. "The work was uninteresting and it got on my nerves. I was mighty glad to get a drink and forget my troubles."

"Discharged," said Judge Scully.

NEW TRANS-ANDEAN ROAD

Arica-La Paz Line Reaches Elevation of 14,000 Feet.

HUSBAND ACCUSES WIFE OF TRYING TO KILL HIM

Young Atlanta Contractor Found Wounded and Locked in Bedroom.

WAS INSURED FOR \$25,000

Servants Say Woman Told Them to Tell Physician He Was Not Wanted—She Leaves City—Is Arrested on Return.

Atlanta, March 6.—"God knows I am innocent," exclaimed Mrs. Daisy Ulrich Ople Grace this afternoon after her release on bail pending a hearing on the charge of assault with intent to murder her young husband, Eugene H. Grace, a prominent building contractor, who was mysteriously shot at their handsome 11th street home yesterday.

To-night physicians stated that Grace has but slight chance for recovery. The bullet penetrated the left side, going through the lung and lodging near the spinal cord. Pneumonia already has set in, they stated.

Developments have followed fast since Grace telephoned the police to rush a doctor to his house.

"Did your wife shoot you?" asked a policeman after breaking down the door of Grace's room and finding Grace on the bed.

"It begins to look that way," the wounded man replied.

Mrs. Grace was found at Newman, Ga., at the home of her mother-in-law, who accompanied her back to the city. On her arrival Mrs. Grace was arrested and taken at once on her own request to the hospital to which her husband had been removed. Seeing her, he said:

"Daisy, you are the one who shot me."

"Why, how can you?" she protested. "You are trying to make me out a murderer, and they will take me to jail to-night."

"You are the one who tried to kill me," Grace repeated.

"If you persist in that I will take the power of attorney which you exercise away from you," said Mrs. Grace, who was formerly the wife of a wealthy Philadelphian.

Grace then relented. "I don't know who did it," he said.

Protests Her Innocence.

Mrs. Grace to-night made the following statement:

I left the house at 12:15 o'clock to go to Newman, where I was to stay while Mr. Grace was in Philadelphia, for such place he planned to leave on an afternoon train. When I left him he was about ready to get up. I knew that he was not feeling well, but did not think he was very sick. He said he would meet me at the depot, but when he failed to do so I went on to Newman, thinking he had been detained on business. The next thing I heard was when I reached the home of my mother. They said there that Gene had been shot. My arrest and the accusation of my husband are all a horrible mistake.

Grace told the police when they first reached him that he first discovered he was shot at 6 o'clock in the morning, when he awoke with a burning sensation in his side. "I told my wife," he said, "and asked her to get a doctor. She left the room and came back later, saying she was unable to reach one over the telephone." Grace says then he became unconscious, and when he next awoke he worked his way to the telephone and called the police.

Much importance is attached by the police to the corroborative testimony of J. C. Ruffin and his wife, negro servants. The woman says she made a fire in Grace's room about 7 o'clock, at Mrs. Grace's request. While she was in the room she says Grace groaned several times and Mrs. Grace said:

"You are not sick, Gene. You are sleeping."

Ruffin says Mrs. Grace told him as she was leaving the house that her husband was sick and that he had wanted a doctor, but had changed his mind, and if the doctor came he was to be sent away. Mrs. Grace denies giving any such instructions.

Revolver Found in Lower Hall.

A .32-calibre pistol was found on a window sill in the hall on the floor below Grace's room. It had one empty chamber. The key to the door of the room, which the police found locked, was in a receptacle in the hall, where Mrs. Grace said it usually was kept.

The police arrived about two hours after Mrs. Grace says she left. Chief of Detectives Lanford said this afternoon that the blood found on Grace's pillow was clotted and dried, and he did not think it could have dried that way in less than three hours.

As furnishing a possible motive the police are said to have discovered to-day that Grace recently had his life insured for \$25,000, naming his wife as the beneficiary. It was also said that an attempt to place another \$25,000 policy on his life was made recently. On the other hand, friends of the accused woman point out that Mrs. Grace was possessed of considerable means through her former marriage, and such a sum would be no incentive. The Graces had been married less than a year and apparently were living happily.

Mrs. Grace's hearing was set for next Wednesday afternoon. Her bond was fixed at \$7,500.

Philadelphia, March 6.—Mrs. Daisy Ulrich Ople Grace was the widow of a salesman for a Philadelphia pulp manufacturing firm when she married Grace, who is a member of a prominent Georgia family, about ten months ago. At the time of his death Ople was said to have been worth over \$25,000.

Mrs. Grace came here from Lebanon several years ago. She is a striking brunette, five feet tall, with a slender figure and clothes that drew envious glances from women, and wore furs that won her the sobriquet of "Daisy of the Leopard Skin."

Her husband owned at the time of his death a handful of uncut diamonds worth thousands of dollars. For some reason neither he nor his wife cared to dispose of the gems.

Ople died on February 29, 1911. He had tried to crank his automobile a week before, and skinned his arm. Blood poison resulted and he died soon afterward.

After Ople died Grace and Ople Ople announced that they were going to be married and go abroad. They lived at the Emment apartments for a time, giving it out that they had been married on March 3 in New York City.

In July Mr. and Mrs. Grace returned to the Bellevue-Stratford and spent two weeks here. In October they went to the house at 420 and Spruce streets that Mrs. Grace still owns. Grace went into the building business in Atlanta. He is eight years younger than his wife, is a boy in disposition and in appearance, despite his 35 years of age, especially in Philadelphia and Atlanta.

JOHN BYRON TAYLOR WEDS HIS STENOGRAPHER

Son-in-Law of Governor Flower, Whose Wife Divorced Him, Marries in Delaware.

ONE LICENSE IS REVOKED

He and Bride, Who Was Mrs. MacMillan, Deceive Philadelphia Authorities and Go to Another City.

John Byron Taylor, the divorced husband of Emma Flower Taylor, only daughter of the late ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower, and Mrs. Edith B. MacMillan, of No. 118 West 73d street, his stenographer, were married yesterday at Wilmington, Del. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George L. Wolfe at his home. Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Logan and Mr. and Mrs. Nelson H. Waters, all of New York, were the witnesses.

Accompanied by the witnesses, Mrs. MacMillan, who is thirty-two years old, and Mr. Taylor, who is forty-three years old, left this city early yesterday for Philadelphia, where they obtained a marriage license, but because they refused to give satisfactory answers a clergyman who had been asked to marry them refused to do so.

Then they headed for Wilmington, reaching there at 2 o'clock. Mr. Taylor then went to the home of Magistrate Gluckman, where he obtained a marriage license, for which he paid \$2. Then they went to the home of the Rev. Dr. Wolfe, two blocks away, where they waited for the witnesses to arrive.

Efforts Made for Secrecy.

Several hours elapsed before the quartet, who had accompanied the couple from New York arrived. Every arrangement had been completed, and when the witnesses appeared little time was lost in performing the marriage ceremony.

Every effort had been made to keep the wedding a secret for the time being. Mr. Taylor tried to pledge his friends to secrecy, but when he was told that this could not be done, he readily consented to give out the details of his marriage to the newspaper men. Mr. Taylor declared that they had arranged to go on a six weeks' tour, but would not say where they intended to spend that time.

In reply to the clergyman, Mr. Taylor said he was a salesman. This was entered in a record the minister has to make. Subsequently, he admitted he was a manufacturer. Asked as to his address, the bridegroom told the clergyman that "34th street and Fifth avenue, New York," would reach him at any time. The minister was about to make this entry when the bride broke in with the statement, "Make it the Waldorf."

The party remained in Wilmington but a short time, and arrived in this city a little after 10 o'clock last night. Neither the bride nor the bridegroom would say anything when seen at the home of the bride in West 73d street last night. Other than to admit that they were married, Taylor said he had nothing to say.

After the party had left Philadelphia it was learned that the license issued to Mr. Taylor and Mrs. MacMillan had been revoked after the city authorities discovered that the applicants had deceived them in declaring that they were widow and widower. At the City Hall the clerk asked both Mr. Taylor and his prospective bride for proofs of the deaths of their first mates. Then the truth that both had been divorced came out and the license was revoked.

Obtained Divorce in Sioux Falls.

Mrs. Edith B. MacMillan was for years the stenographer of her present husband. In 1907 she obtained a divorce in Sioux Falls from George B. Harbette and resumed her maiden name of MacMillan. Although she was known in this city as Miss MacMillan, she called herself "Mrs. MacMillan" in applying for her marriage license yesterday.

In June, 1910, Charles V. Andrews, of Syracuse, as referee in the divorce action of Emma Flower Taylor against John Byron Taylor, advised a decree in favor of the plaintiff. She obtained her decree a few months later. Taylor was the son of the village shoemaker of Three Mile Bay, N. Y.

In club circles, where Taylor is known as "Jack," his experience as a bon vivant, both in Watertown and New York, have made him a much discussed personage. At the time of his marriage to Miss Emma Flower, about twenty years ago, he achieved a lot of public notice through the opposition of Governor Flower to the match.

TO BAR DRINK FOR WOMEN

Anti-Saloon League Would Stop Store Trade in Liquor.

Albany, March 6.—That "women who are too proud to go to the corner saloon for whiskey for medicinal or other purposes ought not to be allowed to get it in a department store" was one of the arguments for the McKee bill prohibiting the sale of liquors in department and grocery stores at a hearing to-day before the Assembly Excise Committee.

The bill was opposed by representatives of several large New York department and grocery stores, who denied the assertion made by advocates of the proposed legislation that liquor could be drunk by the glass in the stores.

The bill was advocated by the Anti-Saloon League and other reform organizations.

ANTI-LYNCHING BILL DEAD

Maryland House of Delegates Strongly Opposed Measure.

Annapolis, March 6.—The Anti-Lynching bill was defeated in the House of Delegates to-day by 75 to 11.

The bill provided that a community in which a lynching occurred should be liable up to \$5,000 damages, and empowered the Governor to remove officers who failed to prevent lynchings.

No concession omits Angostura Bitters in punches and fancy drinks.—Adv.



MISS CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

Daughter of the English suffragette leader. She is wanted by the English police on the charge of conspiracy and inciting to commit malicious damage to property, in connection with the London window breaking riots.

CAPT. AMUNDSEN RETURNS WAS SOUTH POLE FOUND?

Norwegian Explorer Arrives in Tasmania—Rumor Scott Reached Goal.

Hobart, Tasmania, March 7.—Captain Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, has reached here, on the return from his South Polar expedition.

London, March 6.—A rumor was published in an evening paper that Captain Robert F. Scott, the British Antarctic explorer, had reached the South Pole.

No confirmation of the report was obtainable from any source to-night. Mrs. Scott, when seen at her home in Chelsea, declared that she had heard nothing from her husband.

Of the five expeditions that were searching simultaneously for the South Pole, that of Captain Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, was regarded as ranking next in importance to Captain Scott's venture. Captain Amundsen left Buenos Ayres toward the close of 1910. He utilized the celebrated Polar ship the Fram, which Dr. Fridtjof Nansen used in his explorations in the Arctic Ocean from 1893 to 1896.

Captain Robert Falcon Scott, of the British Royal Navy, sailed from Cardiff, on June 8, 1910, in command of the Terra Nova. He had with him sixty men, twenty Siberian ponies, thirty dogs and two motor sledges.

On December 3 he entered the pack ice around the Polar Continent. During the early part of 1911 he established winter quarters at Mount Mordue, and prepared for the final dash to the pole, which was to be carried out at the end of the year.

Four other Polar expeditions are now in the Antarctic.

BOUGHT HER OWN HUSBAND

Man Sold to Work Out Sentence for Violating Liquor Laws.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Asheville, N. C., March 6.—P. H. Thrash, a man worth \$50,000 and of an influential family, was to-day sold at auction by the county commissioners, his wife getting a thirty-day lease on him for \$300 cash. Thrash has been convicted in superior court for keeping liquor wholesale to be sold to retailers in this prohibition section, and had been sentenced to pay a fine of \$2,000 and the costs of prosecution, amounting to \$400, and serve thirty days in jail.

Judge Long, in response to the tearful appeals of Mrs. Thrash, made an order that if they desired the county commissioner might hire Thrash out for the thirty days for not less than \$500, and to-day the board decided it preferred the \$500 to Thrash and asked for bids. Mrs. Thrash was the only bidder.

AIRMEN ENCIRCLE TRIPOLI

Italian Balloons Drop Bombs Into Turkish Camps.

Tripoli, March 6.—Two dirigible balloons were sent out yesterday by the Italian commander on their first air voyage over Tripoli and its environs. Officers in the dirigibles dropped bombs into the Turkish intrenchments.

A battalion of Askaris (Italian native troops from Eritrea) had their baptism of fire in carrying out a reconnaissance. They attacked a superior force of Arabs and fought well. Finally they were compelled to retreat, but did so in order, until they reached an open space, where they wheeled and drove off the enemy by well directed volleys. The Askaris had nine men killed and thirty-seven wounded.

FIREMEN GET STEAM SHOCK

Engine Exhaust Carries Electricity from Trolley Wires.

A Jersey City fire engine became charged with electricity yesterday while playing on a blazing freight car in the Erie yards. Four firemen after receiving shocks suspended work and informed the engineer.

He investigated, and found the engine was under overhead trolley wires, and each time the steam was released from the exhaust and came in contact with the wires it acted as a conductor and carried the electric current to the engine.

Dewey's Claret or Sauterne Punch For All Social Functions.

H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 135 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

PERKINS IN AND OUT OF OYSTER BAY

Financier Speeds Into Village in High Powered Limousine and Spends Only Short Time with Roosevelt.

MYSTERY IN HURRIED VISIT

Colonel Replies to Secretary Stimson Denying Having Been "Forced Into Arena" Any More Now than in Governorship Fight in 1910.

Oyster Bay, Long Island, March 6.—George W. Perkins, former partner of J. P. Morgan, paid a mysterious visit to Theodore Roosevelt here to-day.

Mr. Perkins's supposed activity in behalf of Colonel Roosevelt and his connection with the International Harvester Company have furnished campaign material for the colonel's opponents since he declared himself willing to accept the Presidential nomination.

Mr. Perkins slipped inconspicuously into Oyster Bay late this afternoon. All that was seen in the village was a high powered limousine, which sped through the snow at such a clip that no one could tell who was within it. The New York financier remained only a short time at Sagamore Hill before starting on the return trip to New York.

All that Colonel Roosevelt would say of the visit was that Mr. Perkins came as the bearer of a message from Senator Dixon, the colonel's campaign manager.

When he was seen in the afternoon the colonel said he had received a telephone message from his secretary in New York saying that Senator Dixon would pass through New York between 9 and 12 o'clock this evening and would like to see the colonel. Senator Dixon could remain in the city only three hours, it was said. Colonel Roosevelt replied that the would be unable to go to town to see the Senator. He was then told, he said, that Senator Dixon might send a message to Oyster Bay, but the colonel did not say whether he knew who the message bearer would be.

Roosevelt Admits Visit.

When it became known that Mr. Perkins had gone to Sagamore Hill, Colonel Roosevelt was asked whether he cared to say anything about the object of the visit. He sent back word that Mr. Perkins had come from New York with a message from Senator Dixon, and after a visit of a few minutes had started back for New York. The colonel added that he would say nothing else in regard to Mr. Perkins's visit. Later in the evening, he said, he might receive another message from Senator Dixon, but he declared in advance that if such a message came he would have nothing to say about it. It was about 6 o'clock in the evening, presumably some time before Senator Dixon reached New York, that Mr. Perkins arrived at Sagamore Hill.

On March 2 dispatches from the West appeared in the newspapers, alleging that La Follette supporters in North Dakota were turning from Roosevelt and supporting Taft because of the connection of Mr. Perkins and Medill McCormick, of Chicago, with the International Harvester Company. Mr. McCormick has been one of the leaders in the Roosevelt movement, and managed the Roosevelt bureau at Washington before Senator Dixon took charge. Mr. Perkins is chairman of the finance committee of the International Harvester Company, and is regarded as one of the most important factors in the affairs of that corporation. He is also a director of the United States Steel Corporation.

Matter of "Personal Friendship."

Colonel Roosevelt merely laughed when the Western dispatches were shown to him, as though he thought the matter not worthy of comment, and would not say a word on the subject. He has been quoted as having said that whatever Mr. Perkins did in his behalf was done for no other reason than because of Mr. Perkins's personal friendship for him.

When George W. Perkins reached his home in New York to-night he refused to even admit that he had visited Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay to-day.

"I will not answer that or any other question bearing on politics," he said, when asked if he had just returned from the ex-President's home.

"Does that mean that you did not see Colonel Roosevelt to-day?"

"I will not answer that question," he said.

When it was suggested to Mr. Perkins that an explanation of the purpose of his visit would obviate speculation that might be wide of the mark he said:

"I have had numerous requests for political interviews from newspaper men, but when I have anything to say I will make a formal statement."

Late last night Mr. Perkins said:

"Yes, I did go down to Oyster Bay to-day to carry a message to Colonel Roosevelt from Senator Dixon. The Senator called to see me earlier in the day, and I simply acted for him in this matter. I went down to Oyster Bay, left the envelope and came back. I did not have any conference with Colonel Roosevelt. I was only there a few moments. No, I will not discuss the message. It is not for me to add anything to what Colonel Roosevelt may have said about it."

Mr. Perkins was asked whether he had a conference with Senator Dixon at his home late last night.

"That's all I will say," he replied.

ANGRY AT STIMSON'S SPEECH

Roosevelt Writes Reply in Jury Room in Mineola.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Oyster Bay, March 6.—Colonel Roosevelt sat for an hour in Justice Putnam's courtroom at Mineola to-day and cogitated. The more he thought the madder he got. He was carefully scrutinizing certain parts of the Chicago ad-

Continued on second page.